HUMAN EVENTS

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News Section

Printed in Two Sections

Democrats Choose Republican: The New Deal Democrats — say sharp-eyed Republicans with long memories — are up to their old game of choosing the presidential nominee for the Republican Party. In the past 48 hours, Drew Pearson — whose column is traditionally hospitable to such efforts — ran a story reporting "sentiment" for a Chief Justice Warren-Milton Eisenhower ticket.

This is a variant of the original boost for Milton for President which appeared significantly on September 26 (three days after Ike's heart attack) in the *Chicago Daily Sun-Times*. That editorial proposing Milton as the GOP candidate in '56 called the President's brother a "middle-of-the-roader." Pearson, suggesting Milton for the President, more accurately called him a "long-time New Dealer under Henry Wallace." The publisher of the *Sun-Times* is Marshall Field, one of the outstanding supporters of the New and Fair Deals in the country.

The drive is on in earnest, as may be seen from a circularization of all the GOP delegates (and alternates) to the Republican convention of July, 1952, which nominated Ike. These delegates in the past week received a copy of the *Sun-Times* editorial accompanied by a covering letter from a prominent Chicagoan, in which the latter said Field gave his permission for reproduction of the said editorial. Whichever course — Milton for No. 1, or Milton for No. 2 place — is the preference, the drive is under way, with a vengeance, to put Milton Eisenhower, "long-time New Dealer under Henry Wallace," on the Republican ticket.

Lubell On 1956: Samuel Lubell, political analyst for the *Saturday Evening Post* and the Scripps Howard Newspapers, has proved far more accurate than Gallup or Roper. He spends every other year — election years — ringing doorbells all over the U.S.A. He spends the intermediate years studying the election returns by precincts. He is a "liberal" who apparently preferred Eisenhower to Taft so his conclusions are what lawyers call: "The reluctant testimony of a hostile witness."

In his address to the National Conference of Editorial Writers meeting in Washington on October 15, he said (in part):

"Apart from the candidates who may be nominated, it is my judgment that the odds at present favor a Republican victory in 1956.

"This I appreciate isn't the common viewpoint being held, particularly since President Eisenhower's heart attack. One reason, though, is that the Republicans for the last few years have been underestimating their own strength. They were beaten so often by the Democrats that they have lost confidence in themselves.

"*In 1952 I think any Republican would have won the Presidency; Taft could have won.* He would not have won by as big a margin, of course, as Eisenhower did. Still he would have been elected.

"In the course of their campaign for the 1952 nomination, the Eisenhower people spread the idea that the Republicans could not win with anybody but Eisenhower. That argument contributed to the general feeling around the country that the Republicans are very weak politically.

"Curiously, this same line continued to be spread after Eisenhower became President. Most of the people around him wanted to convince him that he should run again. They tended to keep up the

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publicity that *Eisenhower was the only Republican who could win.* In short, *one of the troubles of the Republicans today is that they have been believing their own publicity — which is always a dangerous thing to do.*"

Enigma of Nixon: It may or may not be a genuine sign — a real reading on the political seismograph — but it is a fact that some of the right-wing Republicans are thoughtfully, and approvingly, dwelling on the voting record of one who was Senator Richard Nixon in 1950-52. Putting aside for the moment Dick's somewhat tortuous rise to power since then, they pensively discover that the former Senator from California, now within a heartbeat of the presidency, has — in their eyes — a pretty good pedigree as expressed in his balloting under the Dome.

In 1951, he voted against a grant of American money to Nehru's India and in the same year supported a cut in appropriations for Point IV. In 1952, he voted for the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act — a test of the pro-Americanism of the members of Congress in that year. At the same time, those who lay emphasis on states rights, regardless of the racial problem, remember that Senator Nixon voted against the Humphrey-Ives FEPC bill in the Senate. He also voted for rule 22, which Southern filibusterers favored. Dick also was right in his attitude towards maintaining the Taft-Hartley Act, and reportedly gave his proxy to Taft in the Senate Education and Labor Committee. And, indeed, after he had become Vice President in 1953, he helped squelch an attempt by White House Secretary Barney Shanley and Labor Secretary Durkin to drastically amend the Taft-Hartley Act.

Finally, conservatives cannot forget the magnificent job of exposure that Nixon did in the historic case of Alger Hiss. "You can't take that away from him." They may prefer Senator Knowland, but they might well rally behind Nixon if the present hostility of New Dealers goes berserk against the man who did the job on Alger.

Knowland: The Senator from California, who is the inheritor of the Taft mantle in the GOP, reminds Washingtonians more and more of the late Ohioan. In 1952, Taft — a candidate for GOP nomination — constantly voiced his criticisms of the Truman foreign policy. Today, Knowland — regarded by many as a candidate if Ike fails to run — acts as a similar critical guide amid the mazes of foreign policy, by pointing out dangers in various projects of "international cooperation" which would in effect appease Moscow. Thus, in the past week, Knowland attacked a project to put the U.S. into a European non-aggression pact in company with Soviet Russia. Knowland pointed out that — for one thing — the enslaved peoples of the satellite states would deem this a recognition of these states as parts of the Soviet Empire.

The Californian also put his finger on another peril of the scheme. The Soviets, he said, apparently want to build up a neutral bloc of states in Central and Eastern Europe, leaving Moscow free to agitate and act in the Middle and Far East. Meanwhile, a non-aggression pact would leave European Russia as a privileged sanctuary, free from attack.

Knowland reminded Americans that Moscow could attack us by means of "volunteer" forces from the Far East, that is, by Russian planes and aviators camouflaged with Chinese Red uniforms and insignia — just as she did in Korea, when the "volunteer" Chinese Reds crossed the Yalu and attacked MacArthur's forces. Where would that leave General Curtis LeMay, commander of our strategic air force? Although we could attack Chinese bases, as a member of the European non-aggression group, we would be precluded from attacking the "heartland" of the "volunteer forces." Since any attack on U.S. territory by Soviet air forces would require instant, massive global retaliation, we might well lose the war in a matter of days. Knowland will reportedly hammer away on this compelling theme.

Ezra Benson: One tip-off on the much publicized case of Secretary of Agriculture Benson comes to HUMAN EVENTS from a reliable source. An effort by the Palace Guard to get rid of the doughty

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Secretary failed — this everyone in Washington knows. What has not been widely reported is that the ubiquitous Milton Eisenhower, together with another unofficial "White House adviser" — Paul Hoffman — sought to get Benson to resign. Our source says that Ezra stiffened his back and would not gracefully retire from the cabinet. The higher-ups then decided not to risk any public unpleasantness and dropped the whole matter.

Labor Front: Two events this past week inspire discussion in the Capital about the big conflict on the labor front: (1) A victory against compulsory unionism was registered on October 29 when the National Labor Relations Board intervened in the bitter dispute between the United Auto Workers union and the Perfect Circle Corporation of Indiana. The NLRB ordered an election to be held in two plants of the company. The agency's action was interpreted in Washington as a defeat for the Walter Reuther union and a victory for employees in the plants who seek to have the union de-certified. The decision came after the Indiana Governor used militia to restore and maintain order in Perfect Circle plant areas after a bloody battle in one plant at Newcastle.

(2) The *Wall Street Journal* reports that the Kohler Company, manufacturer of plumbing goods, of Wisconsin, has purchased a tract of land in Spartanburg, South Carolina, for erection of a $5,000,000 pottery plant. Kohler, in the past year, has waged a successful fight against the Reuther union, which struck their Wisconsin plant; a feature of the struggle was the temporary success of the union in preventing delivery of pottery clay to the plumbing goods factory by organized mob violence in Sheboygan. Later, forceful action by the Governor of the state enabled clay shipments to reach Kohler. Following the announcement of the new plant in Spartanburg, Kohler officials said there would be no reduction of production at their Wisconsin pottery plant. Nevertheless, Capital observers draw their own conclusions. Labor difficulties in many kinds of plants (particularly textile companies) have been followed by transfer of the plants from northern to southern states, where general conditions, including labor problems, are more favorable.

Revisionism: Those in the State Department who followed the Dozer case (described in last week's number) believe that a big issue is developing which should hit the headlines after Congress assembles in January. The Dozer case showed how Acheson-Truman holdovers in the Department have tried to cover up the picture of the Roosevelt-Truman failures in diplomacy, which effectively lost the gains which the U.S. should have retained as a result of our military victory. The belated and partial unveiling of the Yalta papers last spring, through the agency of Dulles and some courageous GOP Senators, merely lifted a corner of the Iron Curtain of censorship, and brought to light only some of the glaring facts of the Democratic Administration's costly blunders.

What has leaked out, now, to HUMAN EVENTS is that the State Department records and documents on the Teheran Conference (1943) are of even greater and more sensational substance. If these papers are made public (and by law they should have been released by now), they will show that the big sell-out to Stalin took place over a year previous, at the Teheran conference in December, 1943; they will demonstrate that the famous Yalta conference simply confirmed and implemented what Roosevelt gave away to the Soviet dictator over a year before Yalta.

Furthermore, they will prove that FDR double-crossed Secretary of State Hull (who had held Soviet demands in check two months before at the Moscow conference) and Premier Winston Churchill who strove to keep the Soviets within bounds in Eastern Europe. When Roosevelt became a guest of Stalin in the Soviet compound in Teheran, he gave up not only Eastern and Central Europe, but also Free China by airy decisions which reversed

Letter from HUGH ROY CULLEN, Oil Executive and Philanthropist: "Regardless of how busy I am, I always take time to read HUMAN EVENTS."

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previous Allied policy in the war. All this material — we are assured — lies in the Teheran papers.

Unbaring these facts would silence forever two arguments constantly used by New Dealers in defense of Franklin D. Roosevelt, as follows: (1) that, at Yalta, the American President was a sick man and not responsible for his acts; (2) that (by February of '45 at Yalta) the Soviets had acquired such a strong military position that the West had to submit to Moscow's demands. As for the first point, Roosevelt was in good health and command of his faculties in December, 1943 at Teheran. As for the second point, the German Army was still deep in Russian territory in December of '43 and the Soviets had not yet gained a military position or the military strength to make it the commanding factor in Eastern Europe. In short, at that time, it was not too late to dam up the Russian tide. The conclusion is — Roosevelt at Teheran laid the base, the foundation of all our present troubles abroad by his sellout to Stalin in the Iranian compound.

These are the documents which GOP Senators will demand be given to the public. An investigation has been promised by Senator Styles Bridges involving the State Department's failure to publish these war papers.

Committee For The 48 States: Next week's article in HUMAN EVENTS will be entitled "Five Amendments Are Needed to Preserve our Constitutional Liberty." An organization has been formed to fight for these five amendments. It is the "Committee for the 48 States," P.O. Box 1112, Memphis 1, Tennessee.

10,000 PERSONS WILL CHOOSE THE 1956 GOP NOMINEE

The distinguished conservative Minnesota editor, Walter K. Mickelson, read advance copies of the two articles "Conservatives, Wake Up and Win!" and then said:

"HUMAN EVENTS ought to be read every week by the 300 persons who will determine how the Minnesota delegation will vote in the 1956 convention. These persons are: the 67 Republican county chairmen, the Republican members of Congress, the 29 daily newspaper editors, the owners of about 50 weekly newspapers with vigorous editorial columns, the 28 delegates and 28 alternates to the last Republican National Convention (who have the best chance of being selected as delegates to the next convention), the Republicans among the members of the state legislature, our state chairman and vice chairman, the members of the state central committee, our national committeeman and committeewoman, and about 100 other persons — mostly important campaign contributors and the party's elder statesmen."

Continued Mickelson: "Get HUMAN EVENTS into the hands of those 300 persons every week until next August 20, and the Minnesota delegation is quite likely to vote for a conservative candidate as against a Dewey-Stassen me-tooer."

He offered to send a substantial check to pay his share of the cost of the subscriptions to be sent to those 300 persons.

Then he went on to say that, in all probability, 10,000 persons throughout the United States — the persons in similar categories elsewhere — will determine the choice of the Republican National Convention.

"Reach those 10,000 — most of them with a predisposition for our side," said Mickelson, "and the conservatives can beat the Dewey-Stassen crowd at San Francisco!"

On October 18, HUMAN EVENTS sent advance copies of "Conservatives, Wake Up and Win!" to persons who had bought article-reprints and gift subscriptions during the previous six months. We solicited gift subscriptions for the groups mentioned by Mr. Mickelson. The subscription price for the period from now until August 20 (the opening of the 1956 convention) was set at $7, the subscriptions to be mailed first class.

So far, 331 persons have responded with checks and pledges paying for 4,122 subscriptions.

One of the 331 to respond was John Petrovich, Sr., a janitor in Manistee, Michigan, who mailed us a $50 bill. He wrote: "My children and grandchildren must be saved from the gravediggers of the Republic."

Would you like to help send HUMAN EVENTS to the 10,000 men and women whose opinions will determine the selection of the next Republican nominee?

You may, if you wish, designate the persons to whom your gift subscription should be sent. (We check first to see that they are not already on our list.) If you leave the choice to us, we assure you the subscription recipients will be carefully selected.

Petrovich, the Manistee, Michigan janitor, is a symbol of the awakening of a growing number of Americans. The time for defeatism is past. The tide has turned. The conservatives, if they will now make the effort, will capture the GOP nomination in 1956 and go on to victory in November.

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Volume XII, No. 45 HUMAN EVENTS November 5, 1955

Article Section

CONSERVATIVES, WAKE UP AND WIN! (II)

The American People Are Conservative

By JAMES L. WICK

LAST WEEK'S ARTICLE showed that the concept of free enterprise, during the last decade, has won millions of supporters throughout the free world. The British voters, after five years of Labor Party government, concluded that their country was too poor to afford socialism. Free enterprise has been spectacularly successful in once-Socialist Germany. Argentina has shown what a Reuther-like demagog, in control of a nation's labor unions, can do to freedom. The lesson of the Soviet experience is that those who believe in Bigger and Bigger Government, although they may not realize it, really believe in Communism.

The point of this week's article is that the American people, with all this evidence before them and with the abundance that free enterprise has given them, are hardly likely to be in a mood — now of all times — to turn to the left.

To support this belief that the American people — if given a chance — will eagerly vote for honest, attractive, conservative candidates, I begin with three case-studies: The states of Ohio, Virginia and California.

Ohio, by all of the traditional indices, should be a New Deal state. It is among the top five states in (1) total population, (2) foreign-born and first generation Americans, (3) industrial employment, (4) CIO-AFL membership, (5) number of Negro voters.

Nevertheless, Ohio's two greatest vote-getters are the Republican Senator, John W. Bricker, "the most conservative member of the United States Senate" and the Democratic governor, Frank J. Lausche, second only to Utah's J. Bracken Lee as the nation's most conservative governor. Lausche has openly rebuffed all CIO attempts to dictate his policies; he has publicly expressed his hostility to the welfare state; though a Democrat, he has never denied that he voted for Taft in 1950. In every election, Lausche gets a huge Republican vote on the grounds that "he is a better Republican than most Republicans."

The crucial test of the basic conservatism of Ohio voters was the Senatorial race in 1950. Senator Robert A. Taft was up for re-election. The CIO and the Democrats made "Taft reaction" and the Taft-Hartley law the issues.

The Senator won by 430,000, carrying every industrial county. He lost only 4 out of 88 counties — the four being small southern Ohio traditionally Democratic counties.

Virginia, in theory, should be a discouraging state for anti-New Deal candidates. Tens of thousands living in northern Virginia work in Washington; their jobs and their compensation depend upon the New Deal's big spending philosophy. Nevertheless, Virginia Senators Harry Byrd and Willis Robertson vote against big spending and New and Fair Dealism. On measures to pay benefits to veterans for non-service-connected disabilities, Senator Byrd and Senator Robertson are among the few who vote no; still more interesting, the Virginia House delegation votes likewise. Representative Howard W. Smith, the Alexandria, Virginia, Democrat is one of the dozen most conservative members of the House. As with the two Virginia Senators, uncompromising integrity is his principal asset.

California, now second to New York in population, has 750,000 more registered Democrats than Republicans. Yet, in 1952, the right-wing Republican Senator Knowland carried California by a majority of 1,600,000. Both Senators, the Governor, all but one of the state officials, and 19 out of the 30 members of the House of Representatives are Republicans. Each of the two houses of the state legislature is Republican by 3 to 2.

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The California political picture is but one of the answers that can be given to the statement by Messrs. Gallup and Roper — that "the Republican party is the minority party."

The pollsters' motives for repeating this half truth over and over again becomes clear when they go on to their conclusion — their advice to the Republican Party. They say:

> The only Republican with a chance to win is the candidate who can get the most votes from the Democrats who — according to their interpretation — must be the most New Dealish of the candidates being considered.

Even if the two pollsters are competent in the collection of statistics — a dubious assumption in view of their grave errors in the only close Presidential election they have forecast — it does not follow that they are qualified to reach accurate conclusions from their figures.

Their most conspicuous mental deficiency is their passionate belief that the American people — contrary to the rest of the western world — want to move toward the left rather than toward the right.

They calculatingly avoid reminding their readers of the most startling feature of the above-mentioned 1952 California primary. The conservative Taft-supporting Knowland did more than win the Republican nomination. He entered his name in the Democratic primary and won that nomination by 333,000 votes!

Let me offer some more evidence to disprove the allegation of the pollsters.

The two party system exists only in 37 states. Until 1952, the whites in the 11 Confederate states were still voting the hates they inherited from Reconstruction Days — a curious fact since the Negroes quit 20 years ago voting for the Great Emancipator and began voting for what they regarded as their best interests.

However, the change that occurred in 1952 — if it really has occurred — applies only to the vote for the presidency, not for Congress. To determine the degree of conservatism in the United States, as indicated by congressional elections, we must segregate the 11 Confederate states from the 37 two-party (non-Confederate) states.

In the 1954 election to the House of Representatives the 37 two-party states elected 196 Republicans and 133 Democrats. The same 37 states have 47 Republican and 27 Democratic Senators.

To obtain control of Congress, the GOP has to win a majority in the 37 two-party states large enough to offset the Solid South which has 99 Democratic and 7 Republican Representatives and 22 Democratic and no Republican Senators.

If the conservatives in the South are added to those in the North, the total certainly adds up to a conservative America.

The self-serving Gallup-Roper advice to the Republicans to nominate a left-inclined candidate, at a time when even New Dealers seek to divest themselves of the term "liberal" and attach themselves to the term "conservative," seems especially unwarranted by the evidence provided by two pieces of legislation that the people — certainly those who are beyond the control of the special interest pressure groups — are conservative.

Exhibit Number One is the vote on the Taft-Hartley bill in 1947 after it was vetoed by President Truman. The CIO and AFL asked its locals to write, telegraph and call upon every Representative and Senator, demanding support for the veto.

Despite the barrage, the vote to override was overwhelming. In the House, it was 331 to 83 — four to one, not just the two to one needed. Democrats voted 106 to 71 to override. The Republicans, 225 to 11. The one independent voted to uphold the veto.

In the Senate, the vote to override was 68 to 25: Democrats 20 to 22, Republicans, 48 to 3.

Exhibit Number Two is the vote on the McCarran-Walter Immigration bill in 1952 after it was vetoed by President Truman. This time, the pressure upon Congress to uphold the veto came not only from the CIO and AFL but also from racial groups seeking relaxation of immigration restrictions. Nevertheless, the House voted 278 to 113 to override and the Senate, 57 to 26. By parties the vote was: In the House, Democrats, 107 to 90 to override; Republicans 170 to 23; the one independent voted to override. In the Senate: The Democrats voted 25 to 18 to override and the Republicans, 32 to 8.

The 1948 election should have taught the Republican Party the devastating consequence of "me-tooism." To win New Deal votes away from Truman, Dewey practically disowned the Republican 80th Congress. In the last days of the campaign, because of angry Re-

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publican protest, Dewey reversed his attitude, but so mildly that the political reporters were not fooled about the governor's real intentions and they so wrote to their readers.

For years, the pollsters had been asserting that a light vote meant Republican victory; a heavy vote, Democratic victory.

Well, the 1948 vote was the lightest in modern times, in proportion to the electorate, yet the Democrats won. Several million Republicans, who according to the pre-election polls had expected to vote for Dewey, were so chilled by the me-too campaign that they "went fishing" on election day.

The strongest evidence that the No. 1 cause of the Dewey defeat was the Republican rank-and-file revulsion to the nominee is to be found in a comparison of Dewey's race versus those of the Republican candidates for the House of Representatives. In the 37 two-party states, 179 GOP Congressional nominees ran ahead of Dewey; 124 ran behind.

Next to the spontaneous decision of several million party members to "go fishing," stronger censure is hardly possible than that those who do go to the polls cast a higher proportion of their vote for their congressional candidates than for the presidential nominee — who gets the spotlight, the publicity and the financial support.

When party workers take voters to the polls, their appeal has to be short and snappy. "Vote for our man for President." The rest of the ticket has to shift for itself.

When in 1948, 60 per cent of the congressional candidates got a higher proportion of the vote in the 37 two-party states than did the New York governor, it dramatized GOP hostility to Dewey's cynical philosophy: "Now you Republicans have nowhere else to go. I'm going after New Deal votes."

Conservatives should recognize that the candidates NOT to nominate are those urged upon the Republicans by their natural enemies, the New Deal columnists and editors.

To illustrate with an example in reverse: most Republicans want the Democrats to nominate Senator Byrd. Then if the Republican nominee is satisfactory to them, they will be pleased with the election, no matter which nominee wins.

But New Dealers — unlike Republicans — do not allow the opposition party to choose their nominee. They become not workers but evangelists during the campaign because every nominee since 1932 — Roosevelt, Truman and Stevenson — has been a simon pure fervent New Dealer who would — as fast as Congress would allow — carry America toward a centrally-controlled economy and the welfare state.

The left is politically sophisticated because it is led by intellectuals and labor leaders who spend a large proportion of their time in political discussion and agitation. They know what they want; they do not support a candidate unless they are sure he thinks as they do.

The right is politically naive because it is led by businessmen who spend their waking hours solving the problems of production and sales, personnel and finance.

They innocently think that a candidate calling himself a Republican will favor a different set of policies than a candidate calling himself a Democrat.

That's why in the two-party Northern states, Republicans are so frequently — and Democrats so seldom — taken in by candidates willing to sell out their own party for votes from the opposite party.

If a conservative has any doubt about the convictions of a candidate, he can find guidance in the columns of his enemies.

Contrary to popular belief, editorial writers and columnists do not engage in the Machiavellian tactic of praising the opposition candidates they detest. The confidence of their readers is too precious an asset to sacrifice for the dubious pleasure of fooling the enemy.

When Mrs. Dorothy Schiff, publisher of the New York *Post,* tells her readers — as she did on October 9 — that the welfare of the nation would be served by the Republican nomination of either Earl Warren or Milton Eisenhower and the Democratic nomination of Stevenson or Kefauver, she is telling the New York *Post's* 400,000 subscribers that the thinking of these four men is not very far from her own.

Since the New York *Post's* program of domestic legislation for America bears a close resemblance to the *Daily Worker's* program,

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every conservative should instantly stop, look and listen when any "Republican" gets Mrs. Schiff's endorsement.

Conservatives' chances at San Francisco have been enhanced by Democratic capture of the governorships of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The Republican governors whom they supplanted were convinced that the direction of America was leftward and the GOP had better make the necessary adjustment now or lose all chance to stay in office. The loss of the four state houses suggests that when the voters want New Dealers, they prefer the genuine to ersatz.

As a result of the 1953-4 defeats, the delegates to the 1956 convention from those four eastern states will be free from gubernatorial domination and can vote their convictions. In 1952, 18 delegates from New York who liked Taft were bluntly told by Governor Dewey to vote as he dictated. Refusal to obey meant the instant dismissal, when the governor returned to Albany, of all their relatives from the state payroll. The 18 obeyed. In four states, at least, such high-handed tactics will be impossible in 1956.

Conservatives need to learn the importance of organization. Until recently, the left had a near monopoly of organized political action. However, in the last three or four years—indicative of changing sentiment—conservatives in hundreds of communities have formed organizations which are growing every day.

Samuel B. Pettengill, noted author and radio commentator and for eight years (1931-9) a Democratic Congressman from South Bend, Indiana, gives this advice about political organization:

"Unless one has engaged actively in politics, he has little comprehension of the leverage even a small, but determined and independent minority can exert. A few figures illustrate the impact of this.

"Except in a few states or congressional districts, the winning candidate seldom gets 60 per cent of the vote. More often he gets 55 per cent or less.

"Suppose, then, that in a voting district there are 100 eligible voters. But of these, 40 or more stay at home. Only 60 vote in the fall election. If the winning candidate gets 60 per cent, he has 36 votes.

"But in the primary election, only about half of the 36 votes, or 18. If there are only 2 candidates in the primary, one may get 10 votes, the loser, 8 votes.

"Hence, 2 of the 36 determine who will be elected in the fall election. If these 2 swing from candidate A to candidate B, they really decide who will be elected to public office.

"The same principle applies, of course, to the primary election of the minority party, and to the state, or nation, as well as to a precinct with only 100 eligible voters.

"In short, you don't need to organize 100 people. Organize 2 men and women, or 2 per cent and you will go far.

"Convictions and determination decide elections far more than numbers.

"Everyone ever elected to public office in this country is well aware of the power of the leverage principle.

"Agree, then, on four or five or six principles that you *believe* in and *will fight for;* LET THE CANDIDATES KNOW YOU WILL VOTE ONLY FOR THE ONE WHO STANDS FOR WHAT YOU STAND FOR, and you can help re-write history.

"Finally, avoid all personalities. As George Washington said at the Constitutional Convention of 1787, 'Let us erect a standard to which the wise and just may repair'."

Additional copies of this 4-page Article: 6 for $1; 10 for $1.50; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10; 500 for $20; 1,000 for $30. In quantities of 5,000 or more, $20 per thousand.

James L. Wick is executive publisher of HUMAN EVENTS. He was national defense specialist for the Republican National Committee in 1940 and was a member of Governor Dewey's research staff in 1944. He is the author of a book analyzing the 1940, 1944 and 1948 campaigns—appropriately titled: "How NOT to Run for President, a Handbook for Republicans."

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